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either at sea or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

(3) All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

(4) Passengers arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed at one of the quarantine establishments, where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Under date of September 1, quarantine for arrivals from Swatau is suspended.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

DANISH ANTILLES.—Medical inspection was ordered, September 10, for all arrivals from the State of Mississippi.

#### SMALLPOX.

AFRICA—TRANSVAAL.—According to advices of September 5, an order has been issued by the President by which, on account of an outbreak of smallpox in Pretoria, all inhabitants of the Transvaal who have not already been vaccinated during the year are directed to have themselves vaccinated.

#### AFRICA.

##### *Epidemic of smallpox at Johannesburg, South African Republic.*

LORENZO MARQUEZ, *September 24, 1898.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that there is an epidemic of smallpox in Johannesburg, South African Republic, and that the disease has now made its appearance here.

It is, however, not epidemic, and so far has attacked only Kaffirs and others living in unsanitary premises near the swamps.

The president of the municipal chamber, in reply to my request for information as to the health of the town, has sent me a very elaborate return of deaths during the month of August. This return gives the name, nationality, name of father, color, sex, age, State (married or single), occupation, religion, and financial condition of each person deceased, but omits to state the disease or cause of death. I pointed out this fact to the president of the municipal chamber yesterday and told him that the most important information was omitted. He replied that what I said was true, but that the law did not require that the diseases from which people died should be registered at the municipal chamber.

There is an official here called the "Administrador do Concelho," who in the United States would probably be classed as a sort of mayor and police justice combined. His office also compiled a return of deaths. This return is sent to Mozambique to be printed in the Boletim Oficial. This return for January has just been published, and from it I have compiled a return, herewith inclosed, for the Treasury Department.

I have asked the administrador to supply me with advance sheets of his monthly report, and this he has promised to do; but up to the present time I have received nothing from him.

The return from the president of the municipal chamber reports the

death on August 23 of William Arthur Massick, an American negro, 32 years of age, married, protestant, laborer. This is probably William H. Messick, an American colored sailor, who left an American vessel here in 1886, or at least who said he did. I have been informed unofficially that he died of smallpox, and that he leaves a colored widow here who has probably taken charge of his effects, if they have not been burned by the municipal authorities.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

AUSTRIA.

*Plague in Vienna.*

[Cablegram.]

VIENNA, *November 2, 1898.*

Plague infection to emigrants improbable. Six cases—all hospital attendants; 3 deaths.

HURST,  
*United States Consul-General.*

STATE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C.*

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *September 7, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended August 26. There were 232 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 2, as compared with the foregoing week; 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 7 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 4; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 50 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 2.

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The general state of health in Rio de Janeiro is satisfactory. The total number of deaths has been reduced, and, with the exception of yellow fever, no infectious disease threatens the population. There have occurred from time to time cases of smallpox and diphtheria, but up to the present time these diseases have not spread. As I said in one of my last reports, yellow fever continues and will probably continue till the summer season. The disease is now observed only in sporadic cases and for some time has caused about 1 death daily, which is very unusual for this month. The weather, which is also very uncommon, may be accountable for this condition. We have cool nights and really very hot days. During the night, the temperature is 14–16° Celsius, and during the day it rises to 25–28° and more. From time to time we have a little rainfall, but very far from a sufficient quantity for cleaning streets and soil. Such meteorological conditions seem very conducive to the maintenance of the yellow fever germ.

During all this year the state of health in the harbor has been extraordinarily good. From yellow fever there occurred as follows: